The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5185 號五十八百一千五第 日七十月五年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1874. 二拜禮 號十三月六英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 28, COURIER, British bark, 320, F. R. Bartlett, Swansea March 2nd, Patent Fuel.—MESSAGERIES' MARITIMES.

June 29, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese gun-boat, 600, C. H. Palmer, from Fat-tow-moon 29th June.

June 29, WING-PO, Chinese corvette, Capt. Afat, Foochow 26th June.

June 29, TANAIS, French steamer, 1,190, Reynier, Marseilles 22nd May, and Singapore 23rd June, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 29, UNITED SERVICE, Brit. str., 743, Strahlendorff, Singapore June 21st, and Hainam 27th, General.—CHINESE.

June 29, TAI-WATT, Siam. ship 654, F. Loss, Bangkok 9th June, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

June 29, CHARLEY PALMER, for Singapore.

June 29, AURORA, for Port May.

June 29, YANGTSZE, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

June 29, YUNG-CHING, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 29TH.

Yungching, str., for Shanghai.
Siam, for Saigon.
Yangtsze, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Luzon, str., for Yokohama.
Marquis of Argyle, for Melbourne.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *United Service*, str., from Singapore, &c.: 279 Chinese.

DEPART.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Ningpo & Shanghai:—2 Cabin and 125 Chinese.
Per *Yung-ching*, str., for Shanghai:—100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Marquis of Argyle*, for Melbourne:—8 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Courier* reports left Swansea on March 2nd, and had fine weather throughout.

The French steamship *Tanais* reports left Marseilles on 22nd May. Left Singapore on the June 23rd, and had good weather, with a little wind off South-west.

The British steamship *United Service* reports left Singapore on 21st June, and Hainam on the 27th. Had fine weather to the 25th, then had heavy squalls from the N.W., which lasted 24 hours; thence to Hainam fine weather, after leaving which, had fresh S.W. wind and fine weather.

The Siamese ship *Tai Wott* reports left Bangkok on 9th June. From port to Capate squalls and light wind; after which had three days light S.W. winds to the Paracels, then squally weather; in lat. 19.30 N., and long. 113.30 E. had heavy gale from the W.S.W. to S.W.; on the 25th, at 5.30 p.m. some sails blown away, main-topmast, and other things, the ship making a great deal of water at the time; thence to port fine weather.

The German bark *Catharina* reports left Saigon on 16th June, and Cape St. James on the 17th. Had light Northerly and Easterly winds with rain the first two days; after which S.W. winds, attended with heavy rain squalls lasting till the 23rd. To the 25th experienced a very high and confused sea, from the S.E. and S.W., with every appearance of threatening weather, barometer 29.27. Had then variable winds mostly from the Southward, with sudden squalls from all quarters. At 7 p.m. same day (25th) experienced a heavy squall from the E.S.E.; from which quarter a gale continued to blow, increasing till it veered to the Southward; was compelled then to heave the ship to on the starboard tack under close-reefed main topsail. The gale lasted till 7 a.m. on the 26th, during which it veered between the E.S.E. and S. blowing hardest from the S.S.E. On the 27th and to arrival had moderate S.W. winds with an occasional squall.

The British bark *Water Lily* reports left Bangkok on 12th June. In leaving Bangkok quite fine weather, light and variable winds, continued until the 16th, when wind veered to S.W. with strong squalls at times. Weather so continued, with strong squalls until 23rd, with high sea running at times, cross sea causing ship to labour heavily, barometer very low, sky quite dark, with heavy rains, thunder and lightning. On the 24th experienced a heavy gale from the Westward with high sea running shipping large quantities at times, sea striking, ship heavily. On 25th June gale still increased, with strong cross sea, which struck ship and shifted cargo, straining stanchions and topsides; lost part of bulwarks and sail; forced for four hours to send ship before the sea under bare poles. On the night of 25th wind abated for four hours; experienced afterwards a most terrific gale from the S.W., which lasted for eight hours. On the night of the 26th fine weather with strong breeze. On the 27th quite fine weather and variable winds from the West.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*	
Deoguam	Cardiff	Jan.	15
Alejandro	New York	Feb.	10
Frances	Shields	Feb.	19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb.	22
Aragon	London	March	3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March	4
New Republic	New York	March	4
Charmer	Liverpool	March	9
Everhard	Newcastle	March	10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March	11
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March	19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March	21
Atlantic	Penarth	March	21
Star of China	Swansea	March	22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March	24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April	5
Taitsing	London	April	6
Comet	Cardiff	April	7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April	8
Morning Light	Penarth	April	16
North American	Liverpool	April	20
Malbrek	London	April	26
Gamie Castle(s)	Glasgow	May	9
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May	10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May	12
Ajax (s)	Liverpool	May	14

Auction Sales To-day.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, At 12 noon, Sundry Stores.

COALS taken on STORAGE at Wanchai. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS. tf 933 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c., OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. *Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.* tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, F. PEIL, tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.) 412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
R. R. Bolilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.
HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
875 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO PREPARED BY OHLENDORFF & CO., LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO., OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B. In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trader, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

To be Let.

TO LET AT MACAO.

FOUR Well Furnished ROOMS (including a Piano) in a good locality. Rent moderate. Address "P. F. S.," care of the *Daily Press.*
41 1010 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to G. FALCONER.
tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.
A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.
Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER.
1m 991 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES,
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. K. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms moderate. Apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Apply to A. MILLAR & Co., *Plumbers, &c.*
tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to TURNER & Co.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, known as the "BAY VIEW," and HOUSE No. 2, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 859 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.
tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to ROSE & Co.
tf. 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in that's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
1m 858 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
19d 914 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
29d 869 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Coal Depôt, West Point,
THIS DAY,
the 30th June, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon,—
SUNDRY STORES, comprising:—
About 500 (new) Brass Condenser TUBES, ¾ in. by 5 ft.
6 Casks Roly's COMPOSITION.
16 to 20 ANCHORS, from 6 cwts. to 40 cwts.
Rifle CARTRIDGES and Percussion CAPS.
Copper MAGAZINES, Manila HAWSER, Iron SHACKLES of various sizes, Old ROPE, GODOWN HORSES, 3 Iron OIL TANKS about 400 gallons each, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatever, to be at purchasers' risk on fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*
1002 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BELL-HANGERS, AND GAS FITTERS.
Estimates for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.
FOR SALE.
PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and resilvered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, *QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,* HONGKONG.
tf 938 22nd June, 1874.

VICTORIA BOYS' SCHOOL.
PUPILS trained with great care; CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE in use. $3.00 a month each pupil.
N.B.—Can be received as boarders at moderate rates.
LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH by J. M. HANLON, *No. 5, Hollywood Road.*
1m 976 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

FIREWORKS.
FOR ILLUMINATIONS ON THE 4TH OF JULY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received an Invoice of FIREWORKS, suitable JACKS in BOXES, DEVILS among the TAILORS, MINES with BENGAL LIGHTS, TRIANGLES, Illuminated Coloured LIGHTS, PORT FIRES, Bright and Coloured ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS with Brilliant and Variegated STARS.
tf 978 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON, *Manager.*
26d 910 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

NOTICE.
PENDING the Repairs to No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, the Undersigned has REMOVED to No. 3 in the same terrace.
M. STOUT, *D.D.S.*
1m 856 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A THIRD DIVIDEND has been declared of $265 per Share, and a bonus of 12.93 per cent. on the contributions for the year 1871. Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, and may be obtained on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*
19d 915 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN-STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.
Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.
L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.
CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. A. E. Ferrier, Chalons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.
LANDSTEIN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1874.

NOTICE.
ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Anjer:—

	P.M.	S.M.
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¾	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2½
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."*
N. J. EDE, *Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."*
For "The North China Insurance Company," REGINALD D. STARKEY, *Agent.*
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan, May 7th, 1874.
tf 715]

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.
Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. W. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan, 1st May, 1874.
tf 668]

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
WE Have this day Established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port and Chefoo, under the style and firm of HATCH & Co.
J. J. HATCH, G. F. MACLEAN.
tf 942 Tientsin, 1st May, 1874.

Intimations.

BIODORON

BIODORON, as prepared by Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co., from a receipt of which they have lately became the fortunate possessors, is a Stomach Tonic, at once safe, palatable and efficacious; as such it is now confidently recommended to the public.
Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co. have submitted, to several of the Medical men practising in Shanghai, samples of this preparation, and have shown to these Gentlemen at the same time the receipt from which it is compounded. The following are some of the written opinions which Messrs. J. L. & Co. have obtained; they are published by permission of the writers.
"MEDICAL HALL,"
SHANGHAI.
Price—$1 per Bottle, or $9 per Dozen.
Shanghai, 9th June, 1874.

From Dr. JAMIESON.
Shanghai, 8th June, 1874.
I have seen the formula from which Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co.'s new preparation BIODORON is compounded. The ingredients employed are powerful vegetable tonics, and in combination are excellently adapted to stimulate the appetite and promote digestion.
BIODORON will, I think, very advantageously replace the usual Sherry and Bitters.
R. ALEX. JAMIESON.

From Dr. LITTLE.
Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
GENTLEMEN,—The bottle of "BIODORON" you sent to me I have tested, and it is in my opinion a useful stimulant to the stomach. Having seen the receipt, I am able to certify that its ingredients are all and singly beneficial, and are prepared in a manner which is likely to increase this efficacy.
Yours faithfully,
L. S. LITTLE.
Shanghai, June 6th, 1874.

From Dr. HENDERSON.
I have examined a specimen of BIODORON sent to me by Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co. for that purpose, and have also been shown by Messrs. J. L. & Co.'s manager the receipt from which the preparation is made. It is in my opinion a good stomachic bitter, containing nothing deleterious, and being principally composed of ingredients commonly used by medical practitioners in the treatment of various forms of Dyspepsia.
The mode of preparation is excellent, and this is, I believe, the point to which Messrs. J. L. & Co. attach the most importance.
EDWARD HENDERSON, M.D.
Sold by G. GLASSE,
7d 1012] *Victoria Dispensary.*

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on board the Spanish Transport Steamer "*PATINO*," on THURSDAY, the 2nd July next, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the PURCHASE of 67,200 kilogrammes of OLD IRON PLATES, CHAINS, FORGED IRON, &c., &c.
F. S. DE TEJADA, *Acting Consul for Spain.*
6d 990 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
26d 979 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th day of July next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
25d 980 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPELLER and the whole of the SHAFTING, ex late S. S. "*Anof.*" The Screw Shaft is *Steel.*
For particulars, measurements, &c., apply to WM. GORDON, *The Docks, Amoy.*
tf 924 Amoy, 11th June, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO., *Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,*
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.
BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renoved on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders received will be forwarded to C. L. at the earliest opportunity. [766

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "YESSO," Captain Ashton, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st July, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1013 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ADRIA" will leave the above places at noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd July.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th July, 1874. [3d 1015

FOR AMOY.
THE Steamer "UNITED SERVICE" will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 2nd July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHUN CHONG.
3d 1017 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

FOR SINGAPOR

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way [illegible] for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. [illegible] published in Two Divisions, Directory [illegible] or with the Lists Complete at [illegible], Maps, &c., [illegible] Directory.

Orders for copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30TH, 1874.

THE Authorities at Canton must be really delighted with H. E. the GOVERNOR. He never stands, in their way. "Ask and ye shall have" is clearly their watchword ever since they let off the so-called cruiser, who were found firing on junks in British waters off Cape D'Aguilar, and straightway the men were given up. They asked again for the men who were brought up for piracy at the last Criminal Sessions, and we read in the report of the proceedings that they are to have them given up to them also. They have clearly [illegible] complain of, and if Sir ALEXANDER PARKES does not maintain the peace between Great Britain and China, it will certainly not be for want of being conciliatory, and willing to meet the Chinese in every possible manner.

In the last-named case a most peculiar doctrine has been established, namely, that the Court in Hongkong has no jurisdiction in a case of piracy *jure gentium*, if the piracy be within a marine league of China. We are certainly getting on by degrees, and shall before long have a totally new code of international law, which may be appropriately called the Kennedy Code, for dealing with the Chinese officials at Canton. It is not suprising, however, that after it has been decided that we have no jurisdiction over a so-called revenue cruiser found firing at a junk in our own waters, it should be also decided that the Chinese have jurisdiction in a case of piracy *jure gentium* which happens to take place within their Municipal jurisdiction. If we cannot punish pirates caught in our own waters, assuredly we cannot punish those whose depredations have been within a marine league of China. Nothing could be more logical and consistent, or more in opposition to every recognised principle of jurisdiction and international right.

In the first named case, in which we gave in so gracefully to Chinese requests, the CHIEF-JUSTICE did not hesitate to state pretty clearly his ideas upon the subject; and enough was uttered by the Bench to show in combination with facts, that, if the case had gone on, the men would have been convicted. In the present instance His Lordship was prudently silent; but he laid so much emphasis upon his silence as to make it apparent that he by no means approved of the course which had been adopted. He observed that the Executive was the superior power in the Colony, and as they had considered it a fit case for rendition, he would neither express assent nor dissent. It is pretty evident that these remarks are meant to be read between the lines, and when it is remembered how much it is the custom for Judges, especially in small Colonies, to express their approval, wherever they can do so conscientiously, of the action of the Executive, it is not very difficult to perceive in His Lordship's conventional assent a real dissent from the course of action adopted.

Whatever may have been the exact views of the CHIEF JUSTICE upon the merits of the case, there can scarcely be two opinions as to the inappropriateness and, in some sense the unseemliness of the course of proceeding adopted. At the opening of the case, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, representing the Government, appears and pleads with considerable force and ability that the men were guilty of piracy *jure gentium*—and there seems very little doubt that such was the offence committed. It is, however, suggested in defence of the prisoners that the crime was within the Municipal jurisdiction of the Chinese, and the case is adjourned at this stage. Then, and not till then, the Chinese authorities make application for the prisoners, and the Executive decide to give them up. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL accordingly withdrew from the case, expressing some doubt whether it could be supported under the information which laid the crime as piracy "on the high seas;" but at the same time not desiring to amend the indictment, as the Executive had already decided to give the men up.

Whatever might be the precise legal bearing of the matter, it cannot be denied that this proceeding is, to say the least of it, somewhat unseemly. The question whether the men ought to be given up was a legal question which arose while the case was before the Court, and ought assuredly to have been decided by the Court and by the Court alone. It is clear that the Chinese Authorities applied for the men simply to get them out of their difficulty, and only when they heard of their being already before the Supreme Court here, and as the matter had already come forward before the CHIEF-JUSTICE, it would surely have been more seemly to have left him to decide whether he had jurisdiction or not. Apart altogether from the general undesirability of the Executive interfering in legal proceedings, there are special reasons why such should not be done in cases where the Chinese are concerned; and it would perhaps have been impossible, so to say, to give the Court a slap in the face in a more palpable manner than has been done in this case. There were two clear points on which the question depended—the one of fact and the other of law—first, whether the acts amounted to piracy *jure gentium*, and secondly, whether the general right of jurisdiction in cases of piracy *jure gentium* is modified by the fact that the act is committed within the jurisdiction of another power. The purely legal point is of the most important and interesting nature, and the one of mixed law and fact is scarcely less so, as it is very desirable that the precise elements of piracy *jure gentium* should be understood. It is generally understood that courts of law and judges are meant to decide points of this description, and not Executive Councils, and seeing that the case was already before the Supreme Court, it is very surprising to find the Executive stepping in between the evidence and the decision. It would clearly have been much more satisfactory that the points involved should have been settled by the Court in place of by the Executive, unless we are to conclude that criminals are to be given up to the Chinese upon diplomatic instead of upon legal grounds.

The incoming French mail left Saigon on Sunday.

It is reported that the gunboat *Teaser*, from Hongkong, has passed through the Canal.

The *Canton* left Shanghai on the 27th inst., and the *Cultray*, from Hongkong, arrived at that port the same day.

The *Malwa*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 5 a.m. on Saturday, 27th instant.

Our Macao correspondent states that, during the recent rule the harbour was in a most unsatisfactory state.

We learn that the Portuguese Minister of Marine has drawn up an elaborate report upon emigration at Macao, in which he sets forth the reasons for abolishing the Coolie emigration.

We regret to hear that Mr. Barradas, of Chancery Lane, who, it may be remembered, was some time ago found out and backed, as was alleged in consequence of an assault by his servants, shot himself through the temple yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.

In consequence of its being asserted that cholera is raging at Saigon, quarantine regulations have been set on foot at Macao. The Harbour Master there has ordered all captains of vessels to write to their agents at Saigon to instruct captains of vessels bound to Macao from thence to hoist a yellow flag to the fore.

The *Batavia Handelsblad* states that the King of the Acrobats, Blondin, and the Queen of Pianists, Madame Goddard, both departed from Batavia for Australia by the *Flintshire* on the 3rd instant. Madame Goddard will doubtless feel flattered at this delicate tribute to her talents. Still there is nothing like an appreciation of *high* art of all kinds.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the railings have been removed from the Kublan monument at Wanchi. As these railings were put up expressly to prevent the Chinese from defacing the stone, which they were found to be in the habit of doing, it seems a great pity that they have been removed. The American residents originally subscribed for the monument, and it would perhaps be well if the present American community endeavoured to induce the Government to have the railings, which are undoubtedly wanted, put back in their place.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

29th June.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "ARRATOON APCAR."

Alfred Montgomery, master of the British steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, charged A. Williamson, the third engineer, with fighting and creating a disturbance on board, on the 28th instant.

Complainant stated that a Chinese came to him and said the defendant was breaking a cooling pan and otherwise making a disturbance. He went to the defendant with a view of quieting him, but he answered him that he would do what he liked, and challenged him to fight, and struck him in the face. He then sent for a police boat and gave him into custody.

Three witnesses deposed to the defendant being drunk and coming among them, and picking up the pots and pans, throwing them about the deck.

Defendant said he was very sorry for his behaviour, but he denied that he struck the captain.

Defendant was then fined $1 for getting drunk, or in default one day's imprisonment.

THE "PLEIADES."

William Lee, master of the British steamship *Pleiades*, charged Evan Evans and Wm. Waterson, quartermasters of the vessel, with fighting and creating a disturbance on board, on the 28th instant.

Complainant said the carpenter told him of the defendants having assaulted him. Evans made use of threats to the carpenter afterwards, and he put him in irons.

J. Cooper, carpenter of the steamer, said at 6.30 p.m. the defendants came on board drunk and riotous, and wanted to fight. They came forward to him, and commenced pulling him about. Waterson then struck him on the nose and breast, upon which he reported it to the last witness.

Defendants, who said they were drunk and did not know what they did, were sent to three days' hard labour each.

It is well that men should have to exert themselves to secure the necessaries of life. In this necessity of exertion we find the source of nearly all human advancement, of individuals and of nations.

Some singers at a concert were somewhat startled the other evening by finding that the selection [illegible] wearied wretches sink to sleep [illegible] on the programme. "When [illegible] go.

SUPREME COURT.

29th June.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN, AND A SPECIAL JURY.

WHITTALL v. BELL AND OTHERS.

Special Jury.—Messrs. Rennie, Walker, J. S. Lapraik, A. McG. Heaton, W. Lemann, T. Howard, D. Welsh, and Hopping.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Beresford, appeared for plaintiff; and the the Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, for the defendant Jack; and Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by the same firm, was for defendants Bell, Fairbairn and Coughtrie.

Mr. Hayllar, in the course of his opening statement, said the plaintiff was the Hon. James Whittall, who was appointed receiver of the estate of Wahee, Smith & Co., and the action was brought against four gentlemen who recently were directors of a company now in course of liquidation, called the Hongkong Distillery Company, Limited. The defendants were sued in their personal capacity for an alleged misrepresentation, which he thought he should be able to show the jury had been made. The defendants had not always been directors, but they were in that position during the period over which the transactions in this case extended. The action as he had said was brought for misrepresentation, by Mr. Whittall, not as a shareholder, but as a creditor. The first misrepresentation was contained in a report of the Company, signed by Mr. Torrey, the general manager, and issued on the 24th February, 1873. The second misrepresentation was made personally by Mr. Jack, and that one affected that gentleman himself, because there was no evidence to show that when he made that representation to Mr. Whittall personally, he was authorised by, or acting for, the other defendants. The third misrepresentation, which the plaintiff principally relied upon, was made in a letter, bearing date 11th March, 1873, and addressed to Mr. Whittall as receiver of Wahee, Smith & Co.'s estate. This was the letter which acted prejudicially to the estate, and which formed the direct cause of this suit. Relying on the statements made in that letter, plaintiff allowed a large quantity of the property of the estate to leave his hands, to be sold to the defendants' company on credit, which he would not have allowed had he known the true state of the company. The learned Counsel then pointed out the legal position in which the defendants stood. In the case of Behr and Stephenson, where there had been a fraudulent representation, it was held defendants were personally liable. Mr. Hayllar also quoted the case of Cullen v. Thompson, where it was held that the directors were responsible for a report bearing only the signature of the secretary. He thus laid it down to the jury that, if in this case it were brought home by evidence that the directors authorised the report referred to, they were all personally liable. Turning a moment from that branch of the law, he asked the jury to consider what was fraud. He would not give his own definition of it, but he said it had been laid down that if a duty was cast upon a man to know the truth, and he made a misrepresentation in such a way as to induce a reasonable man to believe that it was the truth, he was responsible if it was acted upon. It was not necessary that the party making the misrepresentation should know it to be false. A late Lord Chancellor had laid down a dictum which Vice-Chancellor Hatherly had described as "a golden legacy;" that in the course of prospectuses issued by directors "representations must be made with strict and scrupulous accuracy." The learned Counsel said he would leave the jury to look in the report for such "strict and scrupulous accuracy." Another point of law arose, and to this he also referred because it might be raised by the other side. It was that plaintiff, not being a shareholder, to whom the report was directly issued, could not be one of those persons to whom it was made. Now, they had law upon this point too. In the case of Scott and Dixon, tried before Lord Campbell (reported in 29, *Law Journal*) the point to consider was whether a representation was made to plaintiff. "Lord Campbell said he could not entertain the slightest doubt upon it; for reports of joint stock companies, though addressed to the shareholders, were generally meant for the information of all likely to have dealings with the company, and so he had no doubt that the directors knew that that particular report would, a few hours after, be sent in to Liverpool, and that what it contained would be acted upon by all those who had or might have dealings with the company." Now in the present case, Mr. Whittall, as receiver, was having dealings with this Distillery Company, for he was supplying them with molasses. Under these circumstances, there would be no difficulty in holding that he was a person to whom the report was indirectly addressed. The learned Counsel said he would now detail the facts and the issues raised here, telling them the evidence he should lay before them. It appeared that the Company was started in February, 1870. At that time its capital was destined to be $50,000. Subsequently the shareholders determined to raise it to $100,000, but only $95,000 was subscribed. In 1870, the Company began its work, issuing on the 31st December, a balance sheet of their position, which was admitted by the other side, showing that the capital was $31,000 odd, and the expenditure incurred in buildings, &c., amounted to $51,718. At that time the defendants Bell, Fairbairn, and Coughtrie were not responsible. It appeared, therefore, that from its commencement the Company must have got into debt, for it would be seen that they had spent $1,718 more than their subscribed capital. Now in the next year, 1871, another balance sheet was issued on the 31st December, showing that the original capital had been paid up, and the debts amounted to $42,794. It was at this time that it was agreed that the capital should be increased to $100,000. Having got to that state of things, he came to inquire whether at the time the report was issued asking for an increase of capital, the transactions of the Company had paid. An examination of the books had been made and it showed that it had not, but that the Company had been working at a loss. They now came to the beginning of the next year, 1872, and in the transactions of that year all the directors came in. On the 14th February, 1873, after the defendants had become directors, a report, signed by Mr. Torry, the general manager, was issued. The learned Counsel read this report, which was of a hopeful character, and which he characterised as "sanguine." It stated that if certain things were done, the balance at the end of the year would be satisfactory. Now these things had been done, and the jury would hear how remunerative the results were. He read the assets it contained, to which he said he had some objections to make. In the item for land, buildings, &c., in spite of the circumstances in which they were placed, they had not written off $1 for depreciation. He also mentioned the item for shipments, but said he should have to allude to that more fully presently. The report having been issued, a meeting of shareholders was held, at which it was resolved to take up the outstanding shares which had not been subscribed for on certain terms, which did not affect the issues of the case. He must tell them now that an agreement had been made between Wahee, Smith & Co., which had been taken over by Mr. Whittall, to supply the Distillery Company with so much molasses monthly, which were to be paid for at the end of each month. The plaintiff considered that the molasses were the backbone to the whole concern. On the 11th March, Mr. Whittall received a letter from Mr. Torrey, stating that he was instructed by the board of directors to forward to him, as receiver of the sugar company, with whom the contract for the molasses had been made, a copy of a resolution passed at a full meeting of the board on the 8th of the same month. The resolution was to the effect that the capital of the Company not being sufficient to pay cash for the molasses required, the spirit manufactured being almost all intended to sell in distant markets, it was necessary to adopt another mode of payment than the one stipulated for, and they proposed that the payment be made by bills falling due at six months' date, instead of at the end of each month and requesting that the proprietors of the sugar company he requested to accede to this proposal. The letter also asked plaintiff to consider the matter, as the granting of the request would have great effect upon the success of the Company. Now he (the learned Counsel) should put it to the jury whether the reason stated in that resolution was the only one which induced them to make the application. He should show them that that was not a fair statement of defendants' position, and it would be a question whether that letter did not imply a gross misrepresentation indeed. He intended to keep all acrimony out of the case. They were proceeding against gentlemen who had been in this colony for many years. But it was a matter of every day experience in courts of law that when people had to deal with joint stock companies, somehow the rules they applied in the ordinary business were not always applied to their dealings in the companies. But to resume the narrative. Upon the letter being received by plaintiff, he knowing the chairman, Mr. Jack, sent for him, and asked him then and there to state to him the position of the Company, and whether it was financially sound. Plaintiff would state what was said, but there was no doubt that Mr. Jack did represent the Company to be in a financially sound position. Plaintiff then wrote to Mr. Torrey agreeing to the proposal of the Company, that the payments be made at six months' date, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. Under this arrangement, a considerable amount of molasses was supplied in March, April, and May, the aggregate price of which amounted to $23,114.70, since that the Company had received credit for a certain amount, which made the full claim $21,812.46. That claim had been still further reduced $2,000, which had been divided by the liquidators as a final dividend to the creditors, and this, of course, would have to be deducted. Well, the Company went on getting deeper and deeper into difficulties every day, when an action was commenced against it on a promissory note. The result of that proceeding was that a committee of shareholders was appointed at a meeting to investigate the matter. The report of these gentlemen did not form evidence, but he should place one of them in the box, and he would tell the jury how the Company's balance sheet actually stood. They would thus have the opportunity of comparing the Company's balance sheet made out by them with the satisfactory sheet made out by them at the end of the year. One thing was quite clear, and he did not think it could be denied, and that was that the whole of the capital was lost, and a great deal more. The position of the Company, in fact, was so hopeless, that at a meeting of shareholders a resolution was passed to wind the concern up. The result was that in August a balance sheet and petition were presented to the Court with this object. The Company then went into liquidation. Now it would be for the jury to consider how the Company stood when its balance sheet was made out in the month of February, 1873. He should show them that at that time all the capital was lost; and, besides, that debts to a very large extent had been incurred. The learned Counsel then read the answers of the defendants. Mr. Jack had put in an answer by himself, and the other three had put in one jointly, but he could not see any material difference between them. The learned Counsel then went over the minutes of the company, and at some length referred to the shipments of liquors that they had made. In conclusion, he stated that the issues for the consideration of the jury were, first, had there been a misrepresentation of facts on the part of the defendants; if so, had the plaintiff been thus induced to supply the Company with molasses; did the plaintiff incur any and what loss by reason of such alleged fraud; and are the defendants or any, and each of them liable for such loss. The learned counsel thought, after the jury had heard the evidence, he would be entitled to their verdict. The question for them was, was the misrepresentation of such a nature as to entitle the plaintiff to seek personal damages against the defendants.

The minute book of the Company was then put in by Mr. Hayllar.

The Attorney-General objected to its being received, as it was beside the issue.

Mr. Kingsmill also objected.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Hon. James Whittall was the first witness called. He said: I am the receiver of the estate of Smith, Sauss, and Kresser, forming the partnership of Wahee, Smith & Co. I have also been managing the refinery of that company as receiver, and have conducted the business since August, 1872. From the time I took charge I supplied the Distillery Company with molasses (except for a short interval) under the agreement produced, dated February, 1872. In February or March, 1873, I obtained a report of that Company, the one now handed in.

The Attorney-General objected to the report being put in, because if it was to be evidence against defendants, it must be shown how witness got it.

Mr. Whittall said the report had appeared in the papers.

Mr. Kingsmill objected to anything being the point of admissibility was then argued, the Attorney-General saying that it must be shown that the report was issued for the sole purpose of defrauding Mr. Whittall.

Mr. Kingsmill also urged that the person acted upon must trace it to the intentional action of those of whom he made the complaint, and argued at length, quoting cases to show that a connection must be established between the plaintiff and defendants.

His Lordship ultimately ruled that it was evidence, but said before his mind was definitely made up on the point, he would consult Mr. Justice Snowden.

Plaintiff, resuming evidence, said: On the 11th March I received the letter produced of that date, signed by Mr. Torrey, the general manager.

The Attorney General objected to the letter being received as evidence, as it was not signed by his client.

Mr. Kingsmill also objected.

His Lordship thought Mr. Hayllar should show that the letter was authorised by some previous report of the Company.

Mr. Hayllar then put in the minutes of a meeting on the 8th March, 1873.

The admission of this was also objected to, and his Lordship reserved the point.

Plaintiff again resuming said: Shortly after I received the letter I sent for Mr. Jack. He came to my office at East Point. I said to him I had sent to him to ask his opinion about the Distillery Company. He said "it is in a very flourishing condition," or words to that effect. I knew he was a director. He said the Company had arranged to raise fresh capital; they had good markets and everything promised to be very favourable. That is the substance of what took place between us. I sent for Mr. Jack to obtain his opinion before I acceded to the request contained in the letter. I subsequently sent the letter dated 15th March, 1873, (put in) owing to the assurance received from Jack that the Company was in a flourishing condition; and also the impression I had formed from reading the report. I had asked about the report and was told it was quite correct. I supplied molasses on the terms of that letter. The three promissory notes were given for the molasses supplied. They don't cover all that was supplied. The value of the molasses delivered was $23,114.90, but some deductions were to be made.

By the Attorney-General: I never was a shareholder in the Distillery Company. I saw the reports of the Company for 1873, in two or three quarters—one in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I think the manager of the sugar refinery also showed me one. I did not get possession of any copy myself to keep. I read the report and balance sheets. The latter was much more satisfactory than I anticipated. I now conceive the balance sheet to be very nearly a false one. The general result of the liquidation makes me think so, but I am not prepared to point out any items. I take it as a whole. I formed my opinion of its falseness immediately after the liquidation. I believe the works stopped, but don't know it as a fact. Shortly after those letters, our company supplied them with molasses as long as there was a chance of getting payment. Everything as to the sugar refinery came under my cognisance. My impression is that after the arrangement of 11th March, we supplied all the molasses they required. I cannot say whether a letter written by Mr. Dickey, stating that the refinery could only supply molasses in small quantities, had anything to do with the stopping of the Distillery's operations. Some of our molasses go to Manila, and I think we get the same price—about $1 per piqul for them. My impression is that I undoubtedly referred to the letter of the 11th of March when in conversation with Mr. Jack. What I have said in answer to Mr. Hayllar in reference to the conversation with Mr. Jack, comprises all I recollect about the conversation. I took Mr. Greig's (of the Hongkong Bank) opinion about the report, and he was under the impression that things were going on all right.

By Mr. Kingsmill: Mr. Greig was the only person whose opinion I took on the report. I had an impression about the Company which was not favourable. I had sent for Mr. Jack several times before sending for him in March, and he always assured me that everything was going on right. I certainly never contemplated taking shares in the Company. An old captain of our firm, who had a large interest in the Distillery, asked my opinion, and I looked into it for his protection. He had, I believe, a mortgage, but whether he was a shareholder I don't know. I had left our employ temporarily, and I still took an interest in him. His name is Lamont, and he appears as mortgagee for $20,000 in the report of the Company. I had always a bad impression of the Company from the first time I heard of it. I imagine I saw all the reports. But the first I did not give any consideration to the second and third reports, but there was continued information coming in to me from different persons on paper, and I had an unfavourable impression of the Company. Mr. Jack did work for our firm and I asked him how it was getting on, and he assured me it was doing very well, and I took the reports for granted. I had every faith in Mr. Jack, and any unfavourable impression I had passed away under his assurances. If anything unfavourable about the Company was said from time to time, I spoke to Mr. Jack and he satisfied me. I do not recollect hearing anything about the new still till I saw the report. I have no doubt it was mentioned to me, but I don't remember it. I never made any calculations as to the price of production. I did not bother my head about the concern at all. I did not know that the new still was at work before the meeting in February, 1873. I cannot remember comparing notes with Mr. Jack about the new still before the meeting in February. I cannot remember any conversation with Mr. Jack about the reduction of the cost of production. I might have had a hundred, but I can't remember. When I saw the last report I was satisfied. I was never nearer than our own East Point wall, or the road, to the Distillery. I have not taken the trouble to examine the balance sheet, and I am not prepared to point out any items of which I complain. I saw the report in Mr. Greig's private office in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I had a conversation with Mr. Greig the same evening as I saw the report. I went to him for the purpose of speaking about the Distillery. I cannot say whether that was the first time I saw the report. I think I had seen it before. It was not in Lamont's interest that I went to have the conversation with Mr. Greig. It was for general information. Mr. Greig's opinion reassured me. This must have been before the 15th March. The terms of the letter of the 11th March, from the Company, made me institute the inquiries.

Re-examined by Mr. Hayllar: I saw Mr. Greig after I received the letter of the 11th March, and before I wrote the one dated the 15th. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have an interest in the Refinery, and that is why I went to Mr. Greig.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday morning, (this day) at 10 o'clock.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th June.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

A coolie named Wong-on, employed by the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam Boat Company, was charged by a Mr. A. Pereira, employed in a Bank in the Colony, with coming to the Bank office on Saturday, and claiming 25 cents in excess of a contract he had made with him to carry parcels backward and forward to Macao.

Complainant said he agreed with defendant to give him $1 per month to take parcels to his house at Macao, and bring parcels back to Hongkong. On Saturday the defendant came to the Bank and created a disturbance, on his refusing to pay 25 cents for coolie hire.

Defendant said he had carried parcels for complainant during the last nine months, and had only received pay for one month. He went to the Bank to enquire the reason, and not to ask for 25 cents.

Complainant said he generally paid through his boy, but last month he paid himself.

Defendant, after being told that he had no right to go to the Bank, and disturb the clerks there, was fined 10 cents.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE.

A coolie named Hung-ng, in the employ of Messrs. Schelthass & Co., and an amah, in the employ of a Portuguese, was charged by P. C. 219 with creating a disturbance in Gage-street, and causing a great crowd to congregate.

From the evidence given it appeared the second defendant was chiefly in fault, by inciting her husband to trepass on the complainant's premises, and draw water from the well there, and on being refused, creating the disturbance.

The first defendant was discharged and the second fined 50 cents, and further ordered to of $5.

COLLECTING RENT.

The case in which Chinese constable No. 165, was charged with neglect of duty and with collecting rent from gamblers at Third-street, West Point, was again resumed.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the defendant.

Lo-a-ping, re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Holmes, said he was engaged at the Gas Works by Moi-tsi, who was sick. His brother named A-kwai, asked him to go. Moi-tsi would pay him. He was now unemployed. The manager of the Gas Works knew that he was there as a substitute, because A-kwai took him to the foreman. He was previously a gardener at Sunon. He was there on the 2nd June. He was never in gaol. He was once brought up on a charge of larceny, and the case not being thoroughly substantiated, he was ordered to find security in $30. This was three years ago. The defendant had nothing to do with his arrest. He was not had up at the police court for fighting, and the defendant never arrested him. He had been living in Third Street for the last month, and he formerly lived there three years ago. Since that he had been one year at sea, four months at home, and eight months at Japan. He was in the steamship *Aden* and the steamship *Emuy*, and learned to be a fireman in the former. On the 19th June, when he called the constable to drive the gamblers away, he did so. He knew A-chow, the head of the gambling set, and had been trying to get him, but did not succeed. He had no person with him to substantiate his statement. He saw the hakka watchman give the defendant 50 cents in ten cent pieces. He saw this from his window which overlooked the gamblers on the other side of the street. The man A-chow took the money from his shoe and handed it to the watchman, who gave it to the defendant a little distance of. He did not know of one man who saw this besides himself.

Sun-a-kow, acting Chinese Sergeant No. 123, said he was stationed at the West Point Station. He remembered Lo-a-ping coming there, and making a report that the gamblers in Third-street had beaten a man, who was then nearly dead. After some men had been arrested, Lo-a-ping said a Chinese policeman on the beat refused to arrest the men, and added that on the 19th instant the defendant had received a bribe of 50 cents from the gamblers. He then told Sergeant Johnson about it, who afterwards informed Inspector Grimes. He knew the defendant as having been in the force three years.

Inspector Grimes said that on the day in question he was in the Police Court, when the fighting case came on. On his return Sergeant Johnson made a report to him about what Lo-a-ping had said. He had Lo-a-ping's statement interpreted again, and he sent out to search for A-chow and the hakka watchman, but could not find the latter. He then made enquiries from the shop men about A-chow and the hakka watchman, but could find out nothing. The people did not even know the man Lo-a-ping, consequently he had no evidence to corroborate his statement.

The case was then remanded to the 1st July at 2 p.m., and the defendant admitted to bail in two sureties of $100 each. Lo-a-ping was also held over in the sum of $25 to appear and give evidence.

AMAZONS.

The two old women, who on Saturday last turned the Court into a Babel, were again brought forward on a charge of fighting at West Point.

The defendants were fined 50 cents each, and ordered to find security in $5 each to keep the peace for a month.

The Hon. Mr. May sat in the other Court yesterday, but the cases before him were all of a trivial nature.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 4, Old Bailey Street, on the body of Mr. F. X. Barradas, before James Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. J. S. Pearse, W. P. Floyd, and R. D. Neaitn.

Feong-kee-cheong, a Chinese servant to the deceased, said he last saw him on the night of the 23th at 9 o'clock, when he took tea in his room and then washed his face and dressed. He said nothing to him. He did not take dinner, but remained in his room all day. He saw the wife of deceased knock at the door at 4 p.m., but he did not come out. He did not see him alive afterwards. This morning the wife of deceased went to the door at 6 o'clock and knocked loudly, but got no answer. He did not hear any report of a pistol.

Dr. Ayres, the Colonial surgeon, stated that he was called to the house at 7.30 a.m. He went up stairs and saw the body just viewed by the jury, and it was in the same position as at present, and quite cold. He saw the mark of a wound as of a small bullet in the right temple, which had penetrated the skull, and blood had streamed down on a pillow which was dry and hard. In deceased's right hand was a small six-chamber revolver; one of the chamber was discharged, but the remainder were loaded. When he saw the body the fore finger was on the trigger of the revolver, as if it had been just fired. Death was caused by the wound. When he saw the body it must have been dead about or nearly 24 hours.

The inquest was then adjourned to Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

FORMOSA.

As all matters connected with the above place are at present of interest, we reproduce at length from the *N. C. Daily News* the following abstract of a very interesting paper upon that country, read by Mr. E. C. Taintor, M.A., at the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Taintor read his promised paper. In opening, he said, the eastern portion of Formosa is in possession of the aboriginal savages, the part occupied by them comprising at least two-thirds of the area of the island, which is there mountainous and densely wooded. The Chinese settlements lie along the comparatively level tracts which extend from the base of the central range of mountains westward, to the western coast, and continue across the northern end of the island and a short distance down the eastern coast. (Mr. Taintor then quoted a few paragraphs from an article in the Customs Trade Reports, for 1868 p. 170, written by himself, on this subject.)

"Upon the eastern coast, commencing about twenty-five miles south of Kelung, and extending some fourteen miles farther, to Suao Bay, lies a fertile and beautiful plain or valley. * * The original inhabitants of the plain, a fine looking race of people calling themselves Kaburam, have been gradually driven by the Chinese farther and farther towards the mountains, or altogether out of the valley. They have become to a great extent civilized, and adopt many Chinese customs. They are called in the local Chinese *Pepo-hwan* or savages of the plain, in distinction from those dwelling in the mountains. Driven from their original seats, they have themselves pushed their way in some places into territory in possession of the still untamed savages. An attempt in this direction on a considerable scale has been made during the past year by a colony of Pepos, under the leadership of a foreigner, at a place called Talun-ó, situated on the east coast about fifteen miles below Suao. Friendly arrangements have been made with the savages, and the valley is abundant in resources; but the enterprise has met with strong local opposition, and its success is, from a combination of causes, problematical."

It was in connection with this colonization scheme that Mr. Taintor paid a visit to the East Coast savages in January and February, 1869. At Lamo, the landing place, and Talamo, the site of the colony, the visitors were met by large parties of savages, and a stay of eleven days was passed in making short excursions, getting vocabularies of the language of the savages, and making notes upon their habits and characteristics. Suao Bay is described as a good harbour; a small and dirty Chinese town of the same name stands on the western side; but the valley of the Suao is rich, and capable of being made productive in rice and tea, while coal has been found near the beach. Lamo is about 10 miles further down the coast, and here the Chinese have suffered severely in attempts to form a settlement, made in 1858, 1862, and 1866, a hundred of them having been surprised and massacred on the second occasion. The European leader of the latest colonizing scheme, referred to in the extract above, was erected on his first landing by the sight of some thirty-five skulless skeletons, arranged in a row on the beach,—a striking evidence of the failure of the last preceding attempt at Chinese colonization. The "Kurosiwo" or Japanese stream—counterpart in the Pacific of Gulf stream of the Atlantic—renders the winter temperature mild and equable. The Pepos live mostly by fishing, and are remarkably skilful in the management of their boats. They appear to hold the middle place between the Chinese [illegible] and did they combine could resist the encroachments of the former. The men are tall and straight, and much superior in physique and manliness of expression to the Chinese; the women small and slender and often handsome, with particularly fine eyes, which also distinguish them from the Chinese. The Pepos seem to follow their more civilised neighbours in dress and language, and are sometimes educated, though they have "no religion like the Chinese." The lecturer found it difficult to get any satisfactory ideas regarding their religious beliefs and superstitions, but described the singing of their popular ballads, one of which recited their wrongs at the hands of the Chinese; and certain curious ceremonies apparently religious in their character. Mr. Taintor then noticed some of the occupations of the Pepos; fishing, agriculture, salt making from sea-water, and a laborious process of weaving:—

"The cloth is woven in continuous or endless pieces, twelve or fourteen inches broad, and five or six feet in length when cut open. When used for men's coats, two strips are sewed together through half their length, so as to form a seam down the back, and the sides are sewed up, with the exception of a space for the armholes, thus forming a sleeveless coat open down the front. A border, a foot or more in depth, is often worked around the bottom in neat and tasteful patterns in red and blue. The red is procured by unravelling scarlet long ells, and the blue is cotton or woollen and cotton yarn, both obtained by barter with the Chinese. The savages make coats exactly similar to these."

The Pepos have a tradition that they came by sea from the southern end of the island, during the time of the Dutch occupation, and some of them are said to possess relics of the Hollanders. Mr. Taintor accepts the tradition, but he did not see the relics mentioned.

The savages proper, he says, are much smaller in stature than the Pepos, and far inferior in general aspect. It was stated that they intermarry very closely. Their skulls are of the pyramidal rather than the oval type. Their eyes are not so large and full as those of the Pepos, nor yet so almond-shaped and oblique as the Chinese. The hair is coarse, straight, and black, uncut and unshaven, but carefully gathered into a bunch at the back of the head, where a band of cloth holds it in position. The men's ears are pierced for very large ear-rings, a quarter of an inch in diameter, and the women's ears have two of the same size. Hollow bamboo tubes are worn in them, and strings of beads are hung through these. The women are remarkably short and thick set, and are accustomed to carry heavy burdens. Very low foreheads predominate, and the whole expression is destitute of intelligence. There is a peculiarly suspicious, sinister, dogged look about these savages, which is the more prominent in contrast with the open, trustful countenances of the Pepos. They are far lower than these in the scale of civilization, and the language in which Virgil describes the aborigines whom Æneas found on his first arrival in Italy is exceedingly appropriate to the savages of Formosa:—

"Genusque irfim truncis et duro robore nati,
Quis neque mos, neque cultus erat; nec jungere taurus,
Aut comparare opes norant, aut parcere parto;
Sed rami atque, asper victus, venatus alebat."

(*Æneid, Book VIII, ve. 315-18*).

Both sexes tatoo, and dress in a style which must be particularly savage and picturesque. Ornaments of bone, brass and bead are common; colours are prized; and headpieces of deerskin or strips of bamboo or hardwood are worn. The remainder of the paper is so interesting that we quote from rather than summarise it:—

"One of their most singular customs is that of knocking out the eye teeth of all the children when they reach the age of six or eight years, in the belief that it strengthens their speed and wind in hunting. The effect of seeing a whole tribe destitute of these was peculiar, and not particularly agreeable. The savages live chiefly by hunting the small mouse deer, which abound in the forests. Their weapons are spears, bows, with arrows of reeds tipped with iron, and occasionally matchloc

of the island from the abundance of the [illegible] the title of the "Granary of S[illegible]" and the gradual reclamation from [illegible] of the soil now untilled is capable [illegible] a great extension in this direction.

We understand that Mr. Thirter is [illegible] translations of notices of the advances of [illegible] in Formosa from the *Komalan-[illegible]* [illegible] the geographical and statistical descr[illegible] the Komalan or Kapsulan valley—which [illegible] a vocabulary will be added to a printed edition of his paper. The whole will form a valuable and interesting pamphlet.

"STEAM LANES."

It was, we believe, the father of the new science of Physical Geography of the Sea and the first among the scientific seamen of his day, who suggested the policy of keeping definite routes by the Atlantic steam liners; and recent frequent and severe marine disasters in that sea appear to have vividly impressed those interested with the importance of the suggestion. It is now proposed that an international marine commission shall be constituted of representatives from the principal maritime powers of the world, whose duty it shall be to lay down on the charts of the North Atlantic the course of all steamships sailing from American, English, and North Continental ports, bound on North Atlantic voyages. A bill, enforcing such a course on British ships, has already been introduced into the House of Commons; but the subject is not one that can be dealt with by the legislature of any one of the countries concerned; for those rules of the road which it is proposed to apply to the great highway of nations will only be observed if adopted by common consent. By almost wholly preventing collisions, however, the system of definite steam routes would at once effect a very large reduction in the total amount of life and property now sacrificed in the transatlantic passage.—*Iron.*

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

Some time since we gave a brief history of the introduction into India of a novel species of the animal kingdom, since known as the "Competition-Wallah." After describing the difficulties this animal had to contend with in forcing itself into the presence of animals of a different species, and giving it every credit for the patience, perseverance, and courage with which it fought its way, step by step, through the hostile ranks of its enemies, we announced that this "Competition-Wallah" had become fairly acclimatized, and was now so familiar to us that from a strange and foreign beast, it had come to be looked upon as a domestic animal. In short, as an illustration of the change which had taken place, we adduced the fact that the term 'competition-wallah,' which had originally been applied to the new species of animals, as the most appropriate and at the same time the most opprobrious appellation that could be invented, was, if not forgotten, so little used as to warrant the assertion that it had become obsolete. The main object we had in view in referring to the matter, was to draw attention to an article in the London *Times* pointing out the high prizes which the Indian Civil Service offered, and the superior advantages accruing to the successful candidate from an Indian to a career in Australia or any other British colonies. This article seemed to us to indicate that a difficulty had been experienced by the Civil Service Commissioners in obtaining the precise article that was wanting. We expressed our opinion that the time for puffing or advertising the Indian Civil Service had gone by, that after twenty years' experience the advantages of the Service were fully made known to all persons likely to compete for admission to it. The public notices of the Commissioners were fully sufficient, and even if they were not, the letters of the gentlemen now in the Service to their friends or relatives would no doubt make up for all omissions. We suggested that if it was really true that candidates of the right stamp were not coming forward in sufficient numbers to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the cause might possibly be sought with a greater probability of finding it in India than in England. We asked whether or not it was true that considerable dissatisfaction existed amongst the "Competition-Wallahs" regarding their positions, and those very prospects which the youth of England were being reassured afresh were so superior to those to be found in any other walk of life at home or abroad; and was there any supposition that they had not entered upon the full enjoyment of all the privileges of their predecessors? Were the preserves as closely kept as before? Were the fences and barricades to prevent the admission of outsiders so well maintained, or were they broken down and animals of one kind or another, or of every kind, admitted without let or hindrance? These are questions which those gentlemen now in the Service are more competent than we are to answer, and we should be glad to hear what they have to say on the subject. If the answer be in the affirmative, it is clear that there is a sound reason for the supply of the necessary article not being produced in sufficient quantity. From an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* on the Competitive system, it now appears that the improvement of the Service by the removal of its grievances is not what is required, but the abolition of the system itself as a means of supplying the Indian Civil Service. The system, says the Reviewer, has succeeded at Woolwich in turning out excellent Engineers and Artillery Officers; but it has been a "decided failure" as applied to the Indian Civil Service. The Reviewer admits that the system of patronage existing under the old Court of Directors was a scandal and did not secure the best men for the Service. There is not an instance on record, he says—an assertion that we should wish to see verified—in which a commission in the Civil Service was given to a candidate by the Board of Directors on public grounds. The examiners were the employés of the dispensers of the patronage, and it was tacitly understood that a nomination applied, and in practice meant, an appointment. The consequence of such a system was that, although a fair proportion of men of an average talent obtained admission, who, though unfit for the Service, in time became Collectors and Magistrates, with authority over a million of people, or were delegated to the easier berth of the Sessions Judge.

These, of course, are simply the stock arguments which were used at the time; but the strange part of the matter, according to the Reviewer, is that the very evils which the new system was intended to get rid of, have been continued, and some of them increased by the measures adopted to provide against them. Lord Macaulay, who originated the competition system, specially provided that the examination should be of a general nature, in order that a candidate failing should not be hindered from following any other profession or calling in England. But, says the Reviewer, the result has been that the aim of candidates being to get an average number of marks in a great variety of subjects, he obtains a smattering of knowledge in all, and high proficiency in none of the subjects in which he has been examined. Moreover, the Service, instead of being thrown open to the public, has become very much more exclusively a patronage Service than ever it was before; the difference being that the patronage now rests in the hands of two or three "Grammers," instead of twelve or fourteen Directors. It is asserted—and we believe it to be a fact—that the method of arresting a candidate's progress in the various subjects at the exact point which will obtain for him the necessary number of marks, has become a specialty, and that two or three tutors have made themselves such masters in the art as to distance all competitors. The result of such a system, it is alleged, is to render it impossible for a double first at Oxford, or a senior wrangler at Cambridge, or indeed any University man of distinction to obtain a Civil Service appointment. The Reviewer thinks the remedy plain. It lies, he says, in creating a special college for the Indian Civil Service attached to a University; and his only difficulty seems which University to chose for the purpose. He himself leans to Oxford; but he admits that Cambridge would be a very eligible locality, and he doubts not that Dublin and other Universities would want to know why they were excluded. After carefully reading the article alluded to, while the Reviewer has evidently put his finger on some defects in the system, we think he has failed altogether to suggest any efficient remedy for them. The question is a large one, and one of far too much importance to be entered upon seriously upon such information only as is contained in this review. The Reviewer seems to have left altogether out of sight the practical test of the work done and being done by the "Competition-Wallahs," and the opinions of the various Governments in India as to their efficiency, and general fitness for the duties required of them.—*Times of India.*

SINGAPORE AND THE STRAITS

(*Singapore Times, June 13th.*)

His Excellency the Governor is still absent on his visit to Penang, and intends remaining there until about the 25th instant, when he will leave on his return to Singapore. We are glad to learn that H. E. has received a telegram at Penang from the Secretary of State for the Colonies generally approving of his policy in the Malay Peninsula and consenting to the appointment of Residents at Perak and Larut. This action indicates that the Home authorities are at last convinced of the necessity of looking after British interests in this part of the world, and awakening to a sense of our duty towards the native states in our immediate vicinity; whose real interests, identical with our own, have so long been allowed to suffer through the apathy and neglect of the local and Home Governments in matters vitally affecting not merely the interests of British subjects, but the prosperity of our Colony and the honor and prestige of the nation.

The changes in the Courts of the Colony, alluded to in our last Summary, came into effect on the 1st instant. The first session of the new criminal Court of Quarter Sessions, to be presided over by the Puisne Judge sitting with at least one Magistrate and one Justice of the Peace, will open on Monday, the 15th instant; this Court will have to try many of the important cases that have hitherto occupied the time of Judge and jury at the Criminal Sessions, and as summary proceedings are usually preferable among a native population, can scarcely fail to prove a valuable acquisition to our judicial institutions. The new summary civil court, with jurisdiction from $10 up to $500, will hold its first sitting on the first Monday in July, and be held monthly thereafter. The experiment of entrusting a share of the magisterial work to honorary magistrates selected from among the community, is now being tried. Two honorary magistrates sit each day, in the court formerly presided over by Mr. Gottlieb, and during the past week have discharged their duties most creditably. As the labour is divided among a large number, and the cases coming before them are not usually of a difficult nature, the work will not require any great sacrifice of time on the part of any individual member of the community; while in the event of a riot or any extraordinary press of magisterial labour, these gentlemen will have the advantage of a fixed position and some experience as magistrates, which cannot fail to place them in higher estimation among the native population.

The latest news received from Acheen is not favourable to the Dutch, who have found it necessary to despatch reinforcements to the troops left in the Kraton. The Achinese, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the bulk of the forces, had gathered in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of the fortification, and the garrison may be said to be closely confined to their own works. The Achinese endeavoured to cut off communication with the sea, and probably but for the fear of Dutch reprisals by the people in the immediate neighbourhood, who therefore maintained a friendly attitude, it is likely the attempt would have been seconded by them, with a better chance of success. The health of the garrison was most unsatisfactory, many of the soldiers suffering from fever. The weather was, however, said to be favorable, and afforded excellent opportunities for landing reinforcements if sent speedily.

Three steamers with the new season's teas from Hankow have passed through the Straits. The first was the *Agamemnon*, of the Ocean line, which passed Woosung on the afternoon of the 30th May, arrived here on the evening of the 8th, and left at daylight on the 9th. The second was the *Glenarlney*, of the Glen line, which passed Woosung on the morning of the 31st May, arrived here early on the morning of the 9th inst., and sailed at noon the same day. The third was the *Glenfalloch* of the same line, which arrived here on the morning of the 11th instant, and sailed the same day at 3 p.m. In addition to these, the *Cawdor Castle*, from Hankow, is also now hourly expected. The *Nizam*, the present mail steamer, has also on board teas laden at Shanghai, and will drop her mails at Suez and proceed on direct to London with all haste as an extra steamer, without stopping at Malta or Gibraltar.

TIGER SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

(*Times of India, May 29th.*)

On Monday afternoon, five tigers were shot in the jungle about ten miles from the Kurkalla station of the G. I. P. Railway line. The sportsmen were H. H. Aga Ali Shah, his son Aga Shah Noor, and his brother Aga Junjee Shah. It appears about a week ago information was received that the tigers were at no great distance from Kurkalla. H. H. Aga Shah at once moved up in that direction with his shikarring party. They left the Kurkalla station for the jungle, where the tigers were said to be, soon after ten o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived there at twelve. The members of the party posted themselves in trees and set beaters to work. After beating the jungle for an hour, a large female tiger charged into the open, and was disposed of with three shells. She was followed by four young tigers who were also tumbled over one after another. The tigeress measured nine feet in length and three feet and nine inches in height, and the others five feet three and three feet one inch. The five were despatched to Bombay by train the same day, and were received by quite a crowd of spectators at the Byculla station yesterday morning. The Aga intends having one of the smaller animals stuffed, and the skins of the rest prepared and added to his other shikar trophies. Three of the animals fell to H. H. Ali Shah's rifle, and two to that of Aga Shah Noor.

Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic?—Because he puts down three and carries one.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 29TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $548½ to $550, sellers; New Benares, $538½ to $540, sellers; Malwa, $555, for first quality, none left. Estimated unsold stocks, New Patna 535 chests, Old Patna 15 chests, New Benares 55 chests, Malwa 450 chests medium quality drug.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
On Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
On Calcutta.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
On Shanghai.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—264 percent. Premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—20 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,70 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 96 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$206 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$124 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Dock Company's Shares—3 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 103 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—360 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON THE 29TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 3,000 piculs, at $1.75, by Chunchong to travelling trade.
Shellfish, 20 bags, $32.50, by Chunchong to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 200 piculs at $3.70, by Kwonghop to local trader.
Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs at $1.67, by Yuenfat to local trader.
Saigon Rice, 4,000 piculs at $1.67, by Hopching to local trader.
Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $11.90, by Yeechong to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $[illegible], by Tsong-shun to travelling trader.
Mixed Dry Flowers, 10 bags, at $1550, by Tsong-shun to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd prox.
LONDON	Deerhound	J. Shearer	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Faith	Lloyd	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE *via* FOOCHOW	James Service		Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 10th prox.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barrier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Jeddah (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 15th prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Venetia (str.)	W. C. Angove		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE, GALLE, &c.	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Melizan		Messageries Maritimes	On 11th prox., at noon.
CALLAO	Macao	Ormseschea	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 10th Aug.
YOKOHAMA	Luzon (str.)	Corning	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Canais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th prox.
Do.	Malwa (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Olympia (str.)	P. Paulsen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Glenroy (str.)			Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & S'HAI	Adria (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
AMOY	United Service (str.)		Hongkong	Shun Chong	On 2nd prox.

For Sale.

SALLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mill, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.

The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bull Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SCILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRE and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1874.

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Cont and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following features submitted for consideration. Ohalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 40,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

BAKER & CO.

HAVE just received an ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S DRAB and BLACK FELT HATS of the Newest Styles.

WHITE STRAW DITTO.

The NEW WINDSOR SCARF.

BLACK TIES.

FANCY COTTON, and LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.

UMBRELLAS.

&c., &c., &c.

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

tf 986 June 24th, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, SAUTERNE, and BRANDY.

Apply to JOHN ROBINSON,
Broker.

1m 965 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

FOR SALE,

A CHOICE Selection of WINES, just imported, by the steamer *Dawsation* direct from Lisbon, consisting of:—

WHITE WINES,—
BUCELLAS, } in small casks.
CARCAVELLOS, }
RED WINES,—
LAVRADIO, }
TERMO-TINTO, } in small casks.
TINTO-PORTO, }
MADEIRA, } in cases of one dozen
MOSCATEL, } bottles.

F. A. DA CRUZ.

1m 906 Macao, 10th June, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A FINE CARRIAGE, with a pair of Manila PONIES and English-made HARNESS.

A Light 4-Seat London-made BASKET CARRIAGE.

A BILLIARD TABLE, made to order, by THURSTON & Co., complete.

A Fine California COW, in milk.

F. A. DA CRUZ.

1m 907 Macao, 10th June, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.

TERMS—Cash.

Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

[730]

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

Old PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.

HESSE & Co.

1001 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

DICTIONNAIRE DE POCHE FRANCAIS-CHINOIS,

SUIVI d'un Dictionnaire technique des mots usités à l'ARSENAL DE FOUTCHEOU,

PAR

GABRIEL LEMAIRE,
Conseil de France,

ET

PROSPER GIQUEL,
Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Directeur de l'Arsenal.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS,
1874.

Price—$3.00.

KELLY & Co., *Booksellers,*
SHANGHAI.

FRENCH AND CHINESE POCKET DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING a Vocabulary of the Naval and of Technical Terms in use at the FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

BY

LEMAIRE, Esq.,
Conseil de France,

AND

P. GIQUEL, L. DE V.,
Director of the Foochow Arsenal.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS,
1874.

Price—$3.00.

KELLY & Co., *Booksellers,*
SHANGHAI.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WEBB'S Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Covers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MR. J. C. HERBURG,

FORMERLY Organ of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," Singapore, LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., the address,

MR. J. C. HERBURG,
No. 29, WYNDHAM STREET.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, and CANTON that he has shops established in those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BEER, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and WINE when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desiring to patronizing him, are requested to apply at the shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1172 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Ales in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE American Steamer

"LUZON,"

Corning, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 952 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.

(*Calling at* PENANG, *if inducement offers.*)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COLUMBIAN."

will leave for the above places at noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23th June, 1874. [8] 990

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON"

will be despatched on or about the 3rd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

993 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

will be despatched on or about the 4th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

8d 1001 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"

P. Paulsen, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

1004 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"GLENROY,"

expected on or about the 2nd proximo, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1007 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1874. [1008

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1874. [1009

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"MACAO,"

Captain Ormsechea, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will leave as above on or about the Tenth (10th) August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

1006 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE *via* FOOCHOW.

THE A 1 British Clipper

"JAMES SERVICE"

will be despatched from this Port not later than the 10th proximo.

For Freight at Low Rates, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

tf 983 Hongkong, 24th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

(*To follow the "Deerhound."*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"GOLDEN SPUR,"

Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 946 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 new Clipper Barque

"FAITH,"

Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.

tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque

"DEERHOUND,"

Captain J. Shearer, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 847 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

Capt. McKeon, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 788 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. 11 Peruvian Clipper Ship

"AUGUSTINA,"

(late *William Rose,*) Captain Barrier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"MARMION,"

Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"KATE CARNIE"

will load at this and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*VENETIA*," Captain W. C. ANGOVE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 4th July, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco; to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 3rd proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 25th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th July, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-faced DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw-Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour, and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

G. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Captains of steamers wishing to patronize this Shop, to apply at this Shop.

1y 1343 H

Extracts.

THE PUBLICANS OR THE PEOPLE?

[A GOVERNMENT QUESTION.]

Your gratitude for peace and place,
From vanquished Liberals wrung,
Accords some grace to Bonjence—
We will not call him Bung.

Wakens, at midnight's witching hour,
The clock struck Brace before,
'Twill not strike Cross, now you're in power,
Till thirty minutes more.

But which would customers incline
To think of greater boon,
Thanks for time to dine
Or Sunday afternoon?

Allows to limit quenching thirst
Perhaps the better plan
Were to regard the Public first,
Then the Publicans.

—*Punch.*

QUEENSTOWN.

As an emigrant port, it ranks next to Liverpool, and has done so for many years. Since the disastrous year (1859) when the *Royal Charter* was lost, and so many valuable lives with her, Cork has been appointed as a port of call for the royal mail steamers, in certain trades, to touch at and land mails, and those passengers who choose to do so. As a port of call for the general merchantmen, both British and foreign, she is unrivalled. The harbour, including the accommodation at Passage and Queenstown (before her Majesty's visit, in 1850, called the Cove of Cork) is said by many compatent writers and judges to be one, if not the finest in the world, and is unsurpassed for capacity and safety. It will admit the largest vessel afloat at any time of the tide, and has a landing anchorage in the harbour within a mile length of the "Custom House quays," leet 16 "bar" has never been passed.

THE MURDER OF PALM THE BOOKSELLER.

The unanimity of the determination to resist French aggression may be attributed in a great measure to the murder of Palm the bookseller, which had taken place on the 25th of August. This iniquitous deed had made a great impression on the large and important middle class to which the murdered man belonged. Palm was a highly respectable publisher and bookseller of Nuremberg, who had brought out a pamphlet on "The Humiliation of Germany." The little work greatly displeased Napoleon, who demanded the author's name. The bookseller persisted in refusing to give the name; by this courageous conduct he gained esteem and popularity, and his sad fate excited unbounded indignation. He was decoyed from his home on neutral territory, where he was arrested. He was then tried by a military commission, and shot. It was a repetition of the atrocious crime committed against the Duke d'Enghien. Thousands of people who had before seen much to admire as well as much to fear in Napoleon, and who therefore desired to be at peace with him, were now estranged from him, through abhorrence of that cruel and treacherous deed. Thenceforward the brave and free in every part of Europe saw clearly that no hope for public or private liberty remained but in determined resistance to France; that slavery and chains followed in the rear of the tricolour flag.—"*Life and Times of Louisa, Queen of Prussia,*" *by Elizabeth H. Hudson.*

EXOTIC ENGLISH.

Fifty years ago, "Here they spike the English!" was an announcement to be seen in many a Parisian shop-window. How they did "spike" it may be guessed from the manner in which they wrote it, sundry specimens of the Gallic-English current in Paris in 1822 being preserved in the pages of the *Mirror* that year. M. Oliver, the Houdin of the day, promised, in his bills, to perform "an infinity of Legerdemains worthy to excite the curiosity of spectators;" such as, "the cut and burnt handkerchieves who shall take up their primitive forms, the watch thrown up et nailed against the wall by a pistol-shot, the enhanted glass wine, the handsome Elisina in her trunk;" and some "low automatons who will dance up on a rope and sall do the most difficul tricks," concluding with a Pantasmagory disposed in a manner as not to frighten the ladies. At a retaurant in the Palais-Royal, "Macaroni not baked, sooner ready" was to be obtained; and a hairdresser in the Rue St. Honoré sought to attract the wandering Briton by proclaiming: "Hear to cut off hare in English fashion." The proprietor of the Montesquieu Baths issued a circular notifying all it might concern, "As for the brothes, liquid or any breakfast, and, in one word, all other things relatives to the service of the Bathes, the Persons will be so good as to direct themselves to the servant bathers, who will satisfy them with the greatest attention."—*Chambers's Journal.*

SINGULAR WEDDING.

A wedding took place on the 25th of March, in Syracuse, California, under unusually interesting and romantic circumstances, which are related in the *Syracuse Courier*. In Adam-street in that town lived a young lady as attractive as any damsel of Syracuse. She was accomplished, well educated, refined, and came from a respectable family. She was not, however, rich in this world's wealth, nor sufficiently well born to satisfy the relations of a young bank cashier who had been for some time engaged to her. The marriage of the young couple was to have taken place on the 25th ultimo, but when the guests were all assembled and the minister waiting, the bridegroom was only conspicuous by his absence. The bride alone showed no signs of discomposure—nor, indeed, had she any cause for anxiety, for after a brief interval a young gentleman hurried into the church, took the place of the absent bridegroom, and was duly married to the fair bride who, at the conclusion of the ceremony, with much emotion, explained the mystery to those present. It seems that she had long mistrusted the sincerity of the bank cashier's affection; and her suspicions were strengthened by an intimation she received from him a few days before the wedding, that he was compelled to proceed to Pennsylvania on business. Determining not to be made a fool of, on the occasion of her wedding, she telegraphed to another admirer, who lived at Hamilton, telling him to be in readiness on the morning of the 25th, as his services might be required as bridegroom in the event of the bank cashier not making his appearance. A telegram received from the bank cashier suggesting a postponement of the wedding was treated with the scorn it deserved; the lover from Hamilton proved ready at a moment's notice to take his place, and thus occurred the change of bridegrooms at the last minute. The happy couple were warmly congratulated on this pleasing termination of the affair, and departed on their wedding tour amid a shower of old shoes and blessings.

Insurances.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39. Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia will be allowed on Insurances against fire effected [illegible]

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 31[illegible]

Insurances.

THE OOSTERLINE SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on LOCAL RISKS; on ALL OTHER RISKS the Brokerage allowed is FIFTEEN (15 %) PER CENT.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 270 Hongkong, 5th June, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and the Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 38[illegible]

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 186[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
Agents the Queen Insurance Co.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January 1870.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1935 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 28th June, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16	per picul	[illegible]
" 28 to 32	"	[illegible]
" 38 to 42	"	[illegible]
Grey Shirtings, 7 catties lbs.	per piece	[illegible]
" 8 to 8½ lbs.	"	[illegible]
" 8 to 10 lbs.	"	[illegible]
White Shirtings, 58 x 60 reed	"	2.00 a 2.25
" 64 x 68	"	2.55 a 2.70
" 68 x 60	"	2.85 a 3.50
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.55 a 2.60
White Brocades	"	2.60 a 2.65
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.85 a 4.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.20 a 2.[illegible]
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 3.[illegible]
Dyed Brocade Do.	"	3.75 a 3.[illegible]
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.50 a 6.00
Chintz	"	1.60 a 1.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.80
Velvets, Black, 32 inch	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velvetine, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.73 a 0.70
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
HH Scarlet	"	8.60 a 8.70
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
Camlins, SSS	"	10.00 a 10.50
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S	"	19.00 a 19.50
" *BBB*	"	20.00 a 20.50
Lastings, *DD*	"	14.00 a 14.50

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, No. 1 to 6	per picul	3.60 a 4.10
" Hoop	"	4.60 a 4.65
" Bar	"	3.60 a 3.90
" Wire	"	8.25 a 9.00
Lead	"	6.85 a 7.10
Steel, English	per lib.	4.70 a 4.80
" Swedish	"	4.90 a 5.10
Tin, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a 26.50
Tin Plates	per box	7.80 a 8.00
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.00 a 28.00
Quicksilver, English	"	187.00 a 190.00
" American	"	188.00 a 190.00
Spelter	"	7.25 a 7.50

Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	13.50 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Amoy	"	15.00 a 15.10
" Bengal	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Bombay	"	11.00 a 14.00
Rice, Cargo, No. 1	"	1.50 a 1.90
" Japan white	"	3.90 a 4.10
" Siam, Cargo No. 1	"	3.80 a 3.50
" " 2	"	2.45 a 2.50
" Bangkok, Cargo No. 1	"	2.20 a 2.25
" " 2	"	1.85 a 1.95
Sugar, white, mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Saigon	"	1.70 a 1.72
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Bangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.75 a 6.50
Coals, Average	per ton.	
" Englishstream	"	14.50 a —
" American Anthracite	"	15.00 a —
" Sydney	"	16.00 a —
Window Glass	per box.	3.80 a 3.90
Straits Produce, &c.,		
Rattans, Straits	per picl.	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.90 a 5.20
Pepper, White	"	13.00 a 13.50
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.10
Betel Nut	"	5.75 a 4.40
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a 2.50
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	6.75 a 6.80
Wheat, Tientsin	per picl.	1.30 a 1.05
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.30 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	"	14.00 a 14.50
Cass, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.85
Mushrooms	"	39.00 a 40.00
Seaweed, Green	"	1.50 a 1.70
" Cut	"	2.70 a 2.80
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	8.25 a 8.00
" Dried, small	"	5.30 a 6.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	6.60 a 6.75
Bees-Wax, Japan	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Hankow	"	72.00 a 73.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adria	Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Montgomery	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1150	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	220	P. & O. S. N. Co	Singapore, &c.
Consolation	Thos. Cormack	Brit. str	768	Birley & Co	
Ezeria	Butwisle	Ger. str	1006	Siemssen & Co	
Elmy	Astadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Jeddah	De Bar	Brit. str	1 00	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Luzon	Corning	Amr. str	661	Rudell & Co	Yokohama
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kok Acheong	
Olympia	P. Paulsen	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Orissa	Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pleiades	Wi Lee	Brit. str	1447	Birley & Co	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1190	Messageries Maritimes	
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Soon Cheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kizer	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Agustina	Barrier	Peru. sh	94	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Manck	Ger. bk	39	Siemssen & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	26	Chinese	
Avenmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	190	Messageries Maritimes	
Batavia	Hertzen	Ger. bk	61	Reyna	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	50	Elmbeke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	404	Captain	
Bua Caso	E. Tams	Siam. bk	380	Chinese	
Canton	Bruhn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Caroline Hutchings	Francis Ward	Brit. bk	287	Order	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Chow Sye	G. Krause	Siam. sh	446	Chinese	
Courier	F. R. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	Fatik Moonbarrack
Dover Castle	A. Culbert	Brit. sh	1002	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Manila
Edward James	Warner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Elizabeth Dougal	White	Brit. bk	526	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Golden Spar	S. E. Farrell	Brit. bk	656	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Blanchet	H. and L.	Fren. bk		Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Inverarray	Semple	Brit. bk	985	Chinese	
James Service	Heath	Brit. bk	441	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Janet Stewart	Murdock	Brit. bg	202	Borneo Co. Limited	
Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Brit. sh	275	Chinese	
Kim yung-ye	C. Lange	Siam. bk	229	Chinese	
Lesmona	Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Lucre	M. Collberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Macao	Ormanhes	Port. sh	1076	E. W. Pedrace	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
Muscat Merchant	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	554	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Norseman	H. Hansen	Swe. sh	711	Chinese	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Peter	R. Richelsen	Fr. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Dan. bk	474	Chinese	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh		Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Ollen	Dan. bk	299	Tuk-shee	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Dan. sh	618	Chinese	
Sophie	Chisen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Suwa	Warnken	Ger. bk	292	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Theresa	Mudgett	Amr. sh	1030	Aug. Heard & Co	
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	
Wattilka	Hartman	Rus. sh	970	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Water Lily	J. Heddle	Brit. bk	379	Chinese	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
Adelaide	Hallet	Amr. sch	338	E. Horton	Taku
AMOY.					
Fatik Moonbarrack	Pfeiffer	Brit. bk	364	Order	
FOOCHOW.					
Bristol	Roder	Ger. bg	197	Chinese	Tientsin
Elise	Hanson	Ger. bk	342	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Melbourne
Fürst Bismark	Krause	Ger. bk	370	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	276	Turner & Co	Australia
Korsor	Grove	Dan. bk	317	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
Mary Blair	Carson	Brit. bk	328	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sydney
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Peri	Crantz	Ger. bg	275	Turner & Co	Adelaide
SHANGHAI.					
The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.					
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Farell	
Annie Mabel		Brit. bg	279	Morris, Lewis & Co	Foochow
Annie Muriel	Palmquist	Brit. sch	215	H. Moller	Tientsin
Ascalon	Bain	Brit. sh	938	Frazar & Co	
Miranda		Span. bk	501	Frazar & Co	
Bahena	Fizzey	Brit. sh	315	Adman & Co	London
Dartmouth	Plynders	Dut. bg	289	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Chefoo
Elmina	Geo. Washington	Brit. bk	415	Morris, Lewis & Co.	Ningpo
Gustav Adolph	Ohlman	Ger. bk	274	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Hilde	Hanssen	Brit. bk	262	Nels Moller	
Ida F. Tayloy	Burton	Amr. bk	62	Frazar & Co	
James Shepherd	Madden	Brit. sh	24	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	28	Frazar & Co	
Jungen	Wendt	Ger. bk	9	Chapman, King & Co	Keelung
Kermalo	Romille	Fren. bk	56	Frazar & Co	Newchwang
Kronprindsessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	44	E. Schellhass & Co	
Lammermuir	Muxted	Brit. sh	654	Thorne, Brothers & Co	London
Lizzie	Graham	Brit. bk	385	Nils Moller	
Luzan	Whetton	Brit. sh	261	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Sir Lancelot	Felgate	Brit. sh	889	Aug. Heard & Co	
Thermopylæ	Kemball	Brit. sh	247	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Vesta	Percy	Amr. bk	300	Order	
YOKOHAMA.					
Active	Campbell	Amr. bk	291	Captain	
Adelia	Simpson	Brit. bk	364	Captain	
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	225	Chinese	
Georgina	Smith	Brit. bg	222	P. & O. Co.	
Nimrod	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
Samuel Reed	White	Amr. sh	652	Smith, Baker & Co	
Sarah Scott	Estell	Brit. bk	585	M. M. Co	
Seawell	Appleby	Brit. sh	798	Van Oordt & Co	
Southern Ocean	Huxstabl	Brit. sh	1260	M. M. Co	
St. Aubin	Blone	Fren. sh	1164	French Government	
Wilhelmina Koch	Koch	Rus. bk	820	Captain	
HIOGO.					
In port on 11th May, 1874.					
Dorothy	McIlon	Brit. sh	760	Order	
Schiller	Dinklage	Ger. bk	352	Order	
MANILA.					
In port on 8th June, 1874.					
Carricks		Brit. sh	916	Ker & Co	
Criterion		Amr. sh	1546	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Dunina		Brit. bk	425	Russell & Sturgis	
Blanstone		Brit. bk	693	T. Hermann & Co	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Flying Eagle		Amr. sh	1404	Russell & Sturgis	
Freia		Dan. sh	873	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Irene-bat		Span. str	693	Cuculla & Co	
Johanna		Ger. bk	758	Smith, Bell & Co	
Maria Fidela		Span. bk	431	O. la Vara & Co	
Maria y Vicenta		Span. bk	384	F. Munoz	
Meno		Brit. str	651	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Magallanes Laurel		Brit. bk	690	Ker & Co	
Nueva Lepanto		Span. bk	453	Aguirre & Co	
Rosa		Span. bk	405	Castillo Hermanos	For Sulu
Trinidad		Span. bk	841	Cuculla & Co	

H. M. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where M.
Avon	doub. scr. vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Cette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	En route to Hongkong
Charybdis	Steam Cette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. scr. vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. scr. vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Formosa
Elk	doub. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Formosa
Hornet	doub. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Formosa
Iron Duke	doub. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestrel	doub. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Menace	Mily. Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun vt.	4	60	Lieut.-Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	Rowing ship	12	—	Lt. Com. E. S. Nuthall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	do. sc. gun vl.	2	80	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	do. sc. gun vl.	—	887	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Singapore
Sylvia	sn. Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Japan
Thalia	do. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Nagasaki
Thistle					

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Patino	Spanish cor.	1200		Zemento de Mario
Ranoe	French trans.	1901		L